THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1121.] SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

The subscriber offers for sale the following

LANDS,

In the ſtate of Kentucky:

ONE valuable Tract, containing 4,500 acres, lying on the waters of Benſon's and Hammond's Creeks, within five or ſix miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 3,500 acres, on Kentucky River, oppoſite the town of Peterſburg, and within twelve miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 2,250 acres, near the falls of Green River, and adjoining the town of Vienna. This is land of excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of cotton.

Alſo, one other Tract on the waters of Green River, in the neighborhood of Rough Creek, containing 6,500 acres of very good cotton land; and 2,500 acres on Licking River, near the upper Blue Licks, of very good quality.

One third of the purchaſe money will be expected on making deeds, and the remainder in two annual payments.

The ſubſcriber alſo offers for ſale, and may be ſeen at and in the neighborhood of the B. Green, from 50 to 100 very likely SLAVES, in *families compleat*; among them there will be ſeveral valuable tradeſmen and houſe ſervants. Thoſe negroes cannot be delivered ſooner than the laſt of October next, and for them ready caſh will be expected.

He alſo offers for ſale three Engliſh STALLIONS, (to be delivered any time after the firſt day of Auguſt next) equal, if not ſuperior, to any that has been brought to America, and a few BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, of the moſt approved blood, whoſe pedigrees will be warranted. Ready money will be expected for thoſe alſo.

☞ All perſons having claims againſt the ſubſcriber, will pleaſe to make them known; and ſuch as are indebted tohim on his onw private account, or on account of John Hoomes & Co will be ſo obliging as either to pay what they owe by the firſt day of October next, or to give certain aſſurances that their debts will be paid immediately after, or ſuits will be brought in the courſe of that month againſt all who fail to comply with this requeſt, without reſpect to perſons.

The ſubſcriber alſo begs leave to inform ſuch gentlemen as have been good enough to breed from his horſes this ſeaſon, that it will be out on the firſt day of Auguſt next, and that his want for money at that time compels him to aſk it as a particular favor, to pay up for their mares by that day, or the higheſt ſum the horſes are advertiſed at will be demanded.

John Hoomes.

Bowling-Green, June 26, 1803. 6w.

Loſt or Miſlaid.

THE following Certificates of Stock of the United States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, have been loſt or miſlaid, viz.

No. 969—dolls.	1498 64	ſix per cent.
931	749 32	def. 6 per cent
933	1123 98	three per cent.

All of which Certificates are dated 11th May, 1793, and ſigned by John Hopkins, Commiſſioner of Loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above Certificates, agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid Certificates, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

Cornelius Calvert, ſen.

Norfolk, July 3, 1803. 1aw6w†.

NOTICE.

THE commiſſioners in the caſe of Rees Jones a Bankrupt, intend to meet at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday the 27th day of this preſent month (July) for the purpoſe of Signing a Petition to be preſented to the Judge of the Diſtrict of Virginia for a Certificate of Diſcharge; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are requeſted to attend, and aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of the ſame.

CHARLES SPENCER, } Com'rs.
ROBERT BROOKE, }

Richmond, July 6th, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR one or more years, and poſſeſſion given at next Chriſtmas, the HOUSE and PLANTATION, belonging to the Eſtate of the deceaſed Major Stephen Southall, about 4 miles from this City, at preſent in the occupation of Alexander Stuart, Eſq. containing ſix hundred acres, nearly one third of which is cleared, and produces fine crops of corn and ſmall grain.

The houſe, built of brick, affording a fine ſummer retreat to ſome healthy Citizen of Richmond, may or may not be included in the rent of the Plantation. For terms or particulars enquire of the Printer, or of

GEORGE F. STRAS.

BONDS due at the Cuſtom-Houſe, Richmond, in the month of July, become payable on the following days, viz.

Ship	Alexander,	July 10, 1803.
	Speedwell,	12.
Brig	Fame,	10.
Ship	Alexander,	14.
	Hercules,	12.
	Re-Union,	20.
	Induſtry,	27.
	Bellona,	6
Sloop	Little Jim,	4.

Agreeable to a decree of Hanover county court, dated the firſt Day of March, 1803, will be expoſed to public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 29th day of July next, a certain

Tract or parcel of LAND,

CONTAINING by eſtimation 100 acres, belonging to the eſtate of David Thomas, deceaſed; lying and being in the upperend of Hanover county. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and the terms twelve months credit; the purchaſer giving bonds conformable to the decree of the court, with approved ſecurity.

The Commiſſioners.

June 1ſt, 1803. 4t. p.

By virtue of a decree of the Richmond Chancery Diſtrict Court, the commiſſioners, on the 18th day of July next, will expoſe to ſale, on the premiſes, that valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

IN Mecklenburg county, belonging to the Eſtate of *John Murray*, containing about 4,000 acres, which will be divided into Lots, to ſuit the purchaſers, previous to the day of ſale. The land will be ſold on a credit, which will be made known on the day of ſale. At the ſame time and place, will be ſold,

3 Valuable NEGROES.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to forward them immediately, to *Duncan Roſe*, (maſter commiſſioner) or to the ſubſcriber—poſt paid, if forwarded that way.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Surviving Executor.

June 9, 1803. 3t.

☞ *In two preceding publications, the ſale of the above property was advertiſed to take place on the 13th, inſtead of the 18th day of July.*

From the N. York Herald.

The man of "equal and exact juſtice".—The letter of Gabriel Jones ſeems to have created no little ſhare of confuſion in the enemy's camp. The whole army of editors have been put in motion; but on this occaſion, as at the attack formerly made by Callender, they neglect to act in concert. The uſual conſequence follows—irretrievable confuſion and defeat. No two of them can agree as to the method of defence. The Ægis begins with "one ſtory is good till another is told," which, if it means any thing, is an acknowledgment, that till another ſtory is told the one which we have already heard muſt be allowed to bear hard on the character of Mr. Jefferſon, and to ſubject him to merited obloquy. The Citizen, more bold, will not allow that the charge made by Mr. Jones, even if true, amounts to any thing. It will be recollected Mr. Jones has told us, that in the firſt place Mr. Jefferſon made an attempt to diſcharge a juſt and undiſputed debt with a ſhilling in the pound; and ſecondly, that when he found his creditor was not to be ſatisfied in this manner, he availed himſelf of an opportunity to have the evidence of the debt placed in ſuch a ſituation as would moſt probably inſure its total loſs—a letter containing the bond was ſtuck in the ſaſh of a window, in a country tavern. "By whom that paper was forwarded, (ſays Mr. Jones) or how it found its way to the ſaſh, where my obliging neighbor found it, I have never yet been able to learn, but from the whole of the circumſtances, I was induced to believe *it might be never intended to reach my hand.*" This Mr. Blake ſeems to think a pretty ſtrong caſe, unleſs ſomething can be brought againſt it; Mr. Cheetham however, far from admitting this, declares, that for his part he "*cannot avoid charging the old man with baſeneſs,*" not old Mr. Jefferſon, reader, the debtor—but old Mr. Jones, the creditor. This you will be inclined to doubt, but look at the Citizen of the 9th of June, and there you will find it. Truely a very ſuitable defence for ſuch an action. As to Duane, the wary Duane, ah! he beats them all; he takes the moſt prudent courſe, and neither republiſhed Jones's letter, nor ſays one ſyllable about the matter.

And who does not admire his prudence?—While this affair is freſh in the minds of the public, we ſhall preſent another tranſaction, no way connected with this, farther than as it ſerves to mark the ſame looſe habits of thinking in one of our Great Modern Philoſophers—one who feels himſelf ſo far advanced towards a ſtate of perfectability, as to hold it for a maxim, that "*our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions more than on our opinions in phyſic and geometry*;" and who holds it of no ſort of conſequence whether the community are polytheiſts or atheiſts; whether they believe in the name of JEHOVAH or in the Heathen mythology—ſo that nobody ſteals his pocket handkerchief or trips up his heels.

In a collection of pamphlets now lying before us, there is one entitled "*The pretenſions of Thomas Jefferſon to the Preſidency examined,*" printed in 1796. The ſecond part of this able work opens with the following extract,* which we ſhall give without farther comment. We truſt we ſhall not be accuſed with illiberality and unfairneſs in bringing up this affair, becauſe certain gentlemen are reminded, that *there are to be no ſecrets of office.* To ſilence all clamours about the authenticity of the above, and to ſtop the nonſenſe of attributing it to Callender, as has been done with reſpect to Jones's letter, though it was in the Virginia Gazette it firſt appeared, and not in the Recorder, as Mr. Blake ſuppoſes, the editor of the Evening Poſt now aſſures the public that the quotation from Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Congreſs is correct. If any gentleman doubts it, we take the liberty to refer them to *Samuel Osgood*, Eſq. lately appointed by Mr. Jefferſon, Naval Officer of this port. The applicant will find that Mr. Osgood will not deny it; but ſhould he dare to do ſo, we beg it as a favor that we may be made acquainted with it as ſoon as poſſible—We promiſe we will not repeat the denial.

"By thoſe who attended to the oppoſition of Mr. Jefferſon, while Secretary of State, to the meaſures of the Treaſury Department, it was made a queſtion, whether that oppoſition flowed altogether from his hoſtility to the *Head of that Department*, (whoſe competition might, at a *future period*, be apprehended, and whoſe deſtruction was, therefore, deſirable) or from his entertaining principles reſpecting *public credit* and *national faith* very different from thoſe which have influenced all nations, who cherish thoſe valuable pillars of national ſtrength.

"As his conduct while minister of the United States at Paris, in relation to this ſubject may throw great light on his principles, I ſhall proceed to ſtate the exact tenor of the *advice* which Mr. Jefferſon gave to Congreſs, reſpecting the *tranſfer of the debt due to France to a company of Hollanders.*—After mentioning an offer which had been made by ſuch a company for the purchaſe of the debt, he concludes with theſe extraordinary expreſſions:

"If there is a *danger* of the public payments, *not being punctual*, I ſubmit whether it may not be better, that *the diſcontents which would then ariſe*, ſhould be tranſferred from a court of whoſe *good will we have ſo much need*, to the *breaſts of a private company.*"

"The above is an extract which was made from the letter in February, 1787: The date of it was not noted, but the *original* being on the files in the Department of State, will aſcertain that, and all other particulars, relating to its contents. The genuineneſs of the extract may be depended upon.

"This letter was the ſubject of a report from the board of treaſury, in February, 1787: that board treated the idea of the tranſfer propoſed as both *unjuſt* and *impolitic*—unjuſt, becauſe the nation would contract an engagement which there was no well grounded proſpect of fulfilling—impolitic, becauſe a failure in the payment of intereſt on the debt tranſferred (which was inevitable) would juſtly *blaſt* all hopes of *credit* with the citizens of the United Netherlands in future preſſing exigencies of the Union; and the board gave it as their opinion, that it would be adviſable for Congreſs, *without delay*, to *inſtruct* their miniſter at the court of France to forbear giving his *ſanction* to any ſuch tranſfer.

* *This extract has been lately given in the Salem Gazette.*

"Congreſs, agreeing in the idea of the board, cauſed an inſtruction to that effect to be ſent to Mr. Jefferſon. Here there was a ſolemn act of government condemning the principle as unjuſt and impolitic.

"If the ſentiment contained in the extract which has been recited, can be vindicated from political *profligacy*—then is it neceſſary to unlearn all the ancient notions of juſtice, and to ſubſtitute ſome new faſhioned ſcheme of morality in their ſtead.

"Here is no complicated problem, which *ſophiſtry* may entangle or obſcure. Here is a plain queſtion of *moral* feeling. A government is encouraged on the expreſs condition of not having a proſpect of making a due proviſion for a debt which it owes, to concur in a tranſfer of that debt from a *nation* well able to bear the inconveniences of failure or delay to *individuals*, whoſe total ruin might have been the conſequence of it; and that the intereſted conſideration of having need of the good will of the creditor nation, and with the *diſhonorable* motive, as is clearly implied, of having *more* to apprehend from the diſcontents of that nation, than from thoſe of diſappointed and *betrayed* individuals. Let every *honeſt* and impartial mind, conſulting its own ſpontaneous emotions, pronounce for itſelf upon the rectitude of ſuch a ſuggeſtion."

NEW-YORK, July 1.

WAR.

By the ſhip John Morgan, capt. Howard, from London, we have received the long expected news of War between England and France.

His Excellency Rufus King, Eſq. late American miniſter at the court of Great Britain, came paſſenger in the J. Morgan.

Mr. King informs us, that Louiſiana, including New-Orleans, is abſolutely ceded to the United States by France.—What are the boundaries of the territory ceded, and what the conditions of purchaſe, is not preciſely known.

Under the Paris head of the 17th May, it is ſaid: "We are credibly informed, that the diſpute between the States of America and the Court of Spain, reſpecting Louiſiana, is happily adjuſted; and that this arrangement was principally brought about by the juſt and pacific views of the French government, who were not diſpoſed to permit the peace of thoſe countries to be diſturbed by war. Some perſons ſpeak of a ceſſion that is to be made in favor of the American States."

On the ſame ſubject, a London paper of the evening of the 20th May ſays:

"In our preceding columns will be found an intereſting debate on a number of motions by Mr. Grey for the production of additional papers. In the courſe of the diſcuſſion it appeared that Louiſiana is actually ceded by France to America. On the ſubject there can be but one opinion, that this ceſſion to America originated out of the ſituation in which this country and France are placed."

And, under date of the 18th, is the following: "The renewal of war between this country and France, has proved of eſſential ſervice to America. Private letters from Paris ſtate, that the American miniſter, Mr. Monroe, has completely ſucceeded in the object of his miſſion, and that within theſe three days the French government has ceded to the Americans the poſſeſſion of Louiſiana. It is further ſtated, upon the ſame reſpectable authority, that a ſum of 6,000,000 dollars, due from France, to individuals of the United States, to obtain the payment of which was one of Mr. Monroe's principal objects, has been given up by the latter, the American miniſter having conſented, that the government of the United States ſhall take that debt upon itſelf.

PARIS, MAY 17.

The Engliſh ſhips the Sophia and Porcher, have been declared good and lawful prizes.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The *Freya*, Captain Fiords, from Cuenta, with Wine and Brandy for Amſterdam, is taken by the *Vipe* gun-veſſel, and ſent into Dover.

The embargo is taken off coaſting veſſels.

May 19.

Lord Whitworth and his ſuite arrived laſt night at Whitehall at eleven o'clock, in two coaches and four, and two chaiſes and pair with four outriders.

General Andreoſſi left Dover at ſeven o'clock yeſterday morning.

The vacancy for Lord of the Bed Chamber, it is ſaid, will be filled by the Marquis of Thomond, or the Earl of Limerick.

The important papers relative to the negociation with France were laſt night laid before Parliament. They occupy 145 folio Pages, excluſive of the Declaration of our government. Malta was the great ſubject of diſpute, and of courſe, in a protracted diſcuſſion upon a ſingle point a recurrence of the ſame argument is unavoidable. We now inſert them in full length in whatever parts they are neceſſary to inform the judgment, or to gratify curioſity, and have abridged only in ſuch parts, which, if inſerted at length, would be ſurpluſage or repetition. Our account, therefore, will be found complete for the purpoſe of every reader.

The Spaniſh and Dutch Ambaſſadors were at the King's Levee yeſterday, at which there was a very full attendance.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 16th of May, 1803.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty. In Council.

Whereas, in conſequence of the repeated inſults and provocations which his Majeſty has experienced from the Government of France, his Majeſty finds himſelf compelled to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and the juſt rights of his ſubjects; his Majeſty, therefore, is pleaſed by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprizals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the French Republic, ſo that as well as his Majeſty's fleets and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned, by letters of Marque, or general reprizals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the French Republic, or inhabiting within any of the Territories of the French Republic, and bring the ſame to judgment in ſuch Courts of Admiralty within his majeſty's dominions, as ſhall be duly commiſſioned to take cognizance thereof; and, to that end, his Majeſty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authorizing the commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and reprizals to any of H. M. ſubjects, or others whom the commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the French Republic, or to any perſons being ſubjects to the French republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French republic; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion, as have been uſual, and are according to former precedent; his Majeſty's ſaid Advocate-General with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare a draft of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this board authoriſing the ſaid Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the ſaid Court, his ſurrogate or ſurrogates, as alſo the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominion which ſhall be duly commiſſioned to take cognizance of, and judially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and reprizals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be made, and to hear and determine the ſame, and according to the courſe of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods as ſhall belong to the French Republic, or to any perſons being ſubjects to the Freuch Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his Majeſty at this board a draft of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the ſaid ſeveral Courts of Admiralty in

his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for the purposes above-mentioned.

From the Court of the Queen's Palace, the sixteenth day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and three.

[Signed by all the Privy Council.]

DECLARATION.

His Majesty's earnest endeavours for the preservation of Peace having failed of success, he entertains the fullest confidence that he shall receive the same support from his Parliament, and that the same zeal and spirit will be manifested by his people, which he has experienced on every occasion when the honour of his crown has been attacked, or the essential interests of his dominions have been endangered.

During the whole course of the negotiations which led to the preliminary and definitive treaties of Peace between his majesty & the French republic, it was his majesty's sincere desire, not only to put an end to the hostilities which subsisted between the two countries, but to adopt such measures, and to concur in such propositions, as might most effectually contribute to consolidate the general tranquility of Europe. The same motives by which his majesty was actuated during the negociations for peace, have since invariably governed his conduct.—As soon as the Treaty of Amiens was concluded, his majesty's courts were open to the people of France for every purpose of legal redress; all sequestrations were taken off their property; all prohibitions on their trade which had been imposed during the war were removed, and they were placed, in every respect, on the same footing with regard to commerce and intercourse, as the inhabitants of any other state in amity with his Majesty, with which there existed no treaty of commerce.

To a system of conduct thus open, liberal, and friendly, the proceedings of the French Government afford the most striking contrast. The prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of his majesty's subjects during the war have been enforced with increased strictness and severity: violence has been offered in several instances to their vessels and their property; and, in no case has justice been offered to those who may have been aggrieved in consequence of such acts, nor has any satisfactory answer been given to the repeated representations made by his majesty's ministers or Ambassador at Paris. Under such circumstances, when his majesty's subjects were not suffered to enjoy the common advantages of peace within the territories of the French Republic, and the countries dependant upon it, the French Government had recourse to the extraordinary measure of sending over to this country a number of persons for the professed purpose of residing in the most considerable sea-port towns in Great-Britain and Ireland, in the character of commercial agents or consuls. These persons could have no pretensions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right of being so acknowledged, as well as all the privileges attached to such a situation, could only be derived from a commercial treaty; and as no treaty of that description was in existence between his majesty and the French Republic.

There was consequently too much reason to suppose, that the real object of their mission was by no means of a commercial nature, and this suspicion was confirmed, not only by the circumstance that some of them were military men, but by the actual discovery that several of them were furnished with instructions to obtain the soundings of the harbours, and to procure military surveys. His majesty felt it to be his duty to prevent their departure to their respective places of destination, and represented to the French Government the necessity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied that the circumstances under which they were sent, and the instructions which were given to them, ought to be considered as decisive indications of the dispositions and intentions of the Government by whom they were employed.

The conduct of the French government, with respect to the commercial intercourse between the two countries, must therefore be considered as ill suited to a state of peace, and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as in those, which immediately concern his majesty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconsistent with every principle of good faith, moderation, and justice. His majesty had entertained hopes, in consequence of the repeated assurances and professions of the French Government, that they might have been induced to adopt a system of policy which, if it had not inspired other powers with confidence, might at least have allayed their jealousies. If the French government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to such a system; if their dispositions had proved to be essentially pacific, allowances would have been made for the situation in which a new Government must be placed after so dreadful and extensive a convulsion as that which has been produced by the French revolution. But his majesty had unfortunately had too much reason to observe and to lament that the system of violence, aggression and aggrandisement, which characterized the proceedings of the different governments of France during the war, has been continued with a little disguise since its termination; They have continued to keep a French army in Holland against the will, and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian government, and in repugnance to the letter of three solemn treaties. They have in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiss nation, in defiance of the treaty of Luneville, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuse their own form of government. They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma and Placentia, and the island of Elba, without allotting any provision to the King of Sardinia, whom they have despoiled of the most valuable part of his territory, though they were bound by a solemn engagement to the Emperor of Russia, to attend to his interest, and to provide for his establishment. It may, indeed, with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence and insult on the part of French government.

In the month of October last, his Majesty was induced, in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss nation, to make an effort, by a representation to the French government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representaton was couched in the most temperate terms; and measures were taken by his majesty for ascertaining, under the circumstances which then existed, the real situation and wishes of the Swiss Cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other cabinets of Europe. His majesty learned, however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated infractions of treaties and acts of violence was manifested by any of the powers most immediately interested in preventing them: and his majesty therefore felt, that, with respect to these objects, his single efforts could not be expected to to produce any considerable advantage to those in whose favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French government first distinctly advanced the principle, that his majesty had no right to complain of the conduct, or to interfere with the proceedings of France, on any point which did not form a part of the stipulations of the treaty Amiens.—That treaty was unquestionably founded upon the same principle as every other antecedent treaty or convention, on the assumption of the state of possession and of engagements subsisting at the time of its conclusion; and if that state of possession and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the parties, so as to prejudice the condition on which the other party has entered into the contract, the change, so made, may be considered as operating virtually as a breach of the treaty itself, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation for any substantial difference which such acts may have effected in their relative situations; but whatever be the principle on which the treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indisputably a general law of nations, which, though liable to be limited, explained, or restrained by conventional law, is antecedent to it, and that law or rule of conduct which all sovereigns and states have been accustomed to appeal, where conventional law is admitted to have been silent. The treaty of Amiens, and every other treaty, in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its stipulations, much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to will and caprice of the violent and the powerful. The justice of the cause is alone a sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the powers of Europe in the differences which may arise between other states, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence. These principles can admit of no dispute; but if the new and extraordinary pretension advanced by the French government, to exclude his majesty from any right to interfere with respect to the concerns of other powers, unless they made a specific part of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, was that which it was possible to maintain, those powers would have a right, at least, to claim the benefit of this principle, in every case or difference between the two countries. The indignation of all Europe must surely then be excited by the declaration of the French government, that, in the event of hostilities, these very powers who were no parties to the treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to derive any advantage from the remonstrances of his majesty in their behalf, are nevertheless to be made the victims of a war which is alledged to arise out of the same treaty, and are to be sacrificed in a contest which they not only have not occasion, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His majesty judged it most expedient, under the circumstances which then affected Europe, to restrain from a recurrence to hostilities on account of the views of ambition and acts of aggression manifested by France on the continent; yet an experience of the character and disposition of the French Government could not fail to impress his majesty with a sense of the neccessity of increased vigilance in guarding the rights and dignity of his crown, and in protecting the interests of his people.

Whilst his majesty was actuated by these sentiments, he was called upon by the French government to evacuate the Island of Malta. His majesty has manifested, from the moment of the signature of the Definitive Treaty, any anxious disdosition to carry into full effect the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens relative to that island. As soon as he was informed that an election of a Grand Master had taken place under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, and that it had been agreed by the different priories assembled at St. Petersburgh to acknowledge the person whom the Court of Rome should select out of those who had been named by them to be Grand Master of the order of St. John, his majesty proposed to the French government for the purpose of avoiding any difficulties which might arise in the execution of the arrangements, to acknowledge that election to be valid: and when, in the month of August, the French government applied to his majesty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be sent to the Island of Malta, as a preliminary measure for preventing any unnecessary delay, his Majesty consented without hesitation to this proposal, and gave direction for the admission of the Neapolitan troops into the island. His majesty had thus shewn his disposition not only to throw no obstacle in the way of the execution of the treaty, but, on the contrary, to faciliate the execution of it by every means in his power. His majesty cannot, however, admit, that at any period since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens the French government had any right to call upon him, in conformity to the stipulations of that treaty, to withdraw his forces from the Island of Malta. At the time when this demand was made by the French government, several of the most important stipulations of the arrangement respecting Malta remained unexecuted: the election of a Grand Master had not been carried into effect. The tenth article had stipulated that the independence of the island should be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain and Prussia. The Emperor of Germany had acceded to the guarantee, but only on condition of a like accession on that part of the other powers specified in the article. The Emperior of Russia had refused his accession, except on the condition that the Maltese language should be abrogated; and the King of Prussia had given no answer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangement. But the fundamental principle upon the existence of which depended the execution of the other parts of the article, had been defeated by the changes which had taken place in the constitution of the Order since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. It was to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem that his majesty was, by the first stipulation of the tenth article, bound to restore the Island of Malta. The order is defined to consist of those languages which were in existence at the time of the conclusion of the treaty: the three French Languages having been abolished, and a Maltese language added to the institution. The order consisted, therefore, at that time of the following languages, viz. the languages of Arregan, Castile, Germany, Bavaria, and Russia. Since the conclusion of the Definitive treaty; the languages of Arregan and Castile have been separated from the Order by Spain, a part of the Italian language has been abolished by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is strong reason to believe that it has been in contemplation to sequestrate the property of the Bavarian language, and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Russian languages within the dominions of the Emperor.

Under these circumstances the Order of St. John cannot be considered as that body to which, according to the stipulations of the treaty, the island was to be restored; and the funds indispensably necessary for its support, and for the maintenance of the independence of the island, have been nearly, if not wholly, sequestered. Even if this had arrisen from circumstances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the treaty to controul, his Majesty would nevertheless have had a right to defer the evacuation of the island by his forces, until such time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preservation of the independence of the Order and of the island. But if these changes have taken place in consequence of any acts of the other parties to the Treaty; if the French Government shall appear to have proceeded upon a system of rendering the Order, whose independence they had stipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, his majesty's right to continue in the occupation of the island, under such circumstances, will hardly be contested. It is indisputable that the revenues of the two Spanish languages have been withdrawn from the Order by his Catholic Majesty; a part of the Italian language has in fact been abolished by France, through the unjust annexation of Piedmont and Parma, and Placentia, to the French territory. The Elector, of Bavaria has been instigated by the French Government to sequestrate the property of the Order within his territories; and it is certain that they have not only sanctioned but encouraged the idea of the propriety of separating the Russian languages from the remainder of the Order.

As the conduct of the Governments of France and Spain have, therefore, in some instances directly, and in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the Order, and thus destroyed its means of supporting its independence, it is of those governments, and not to his Majesty, that the non-execution of the tenth article of the Treaty of Amiens must be ascribed.

Such would be the just conclusion if the tenth article of that treaty were considered as an arrangement by itself. It must be observed, however, that this article forms a part only of a Treaty of Peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the stipulations of which must, upon a principle common to all treaties, be construed as having a reference to each other.

His Majesty was induced by the Treaty of Peace to consent to abandon and to restore to the Order of St. John the island of Malta on condition of its independence and neutrality. But a further condition which must necessarily be supposed to have had considerable influence with his Majesty in inducing him to make so important a concession, was the acquiescence of the French Government in an arrangement for the security of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth articles in the Treaty stipulating the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the independence of the Ionian islands. His Majesty has however, since learnt, that the French Government have entertained views hostile to both these objects; and that they have even suggested the idea of a partition of the Turkish empire. These views must now be manifest to all the world from the official publication of the report of Colonel Sabastiani, from the conduct of that officer, and of the other French agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian islands, and from the distinct admission of the First Consul himself, in his communication with Lord Whitworth. His Majesty was, therefore, warranted in considering it to be the determination of the French Government to violate those articles of the Treaty of Peace, which stipulated from the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, and of the Ionian islands, and consequently would not have been justified in evacuating the island of Malta, without receiving some other security, which might equally provide for these important objects. His Majesty accordingly feels that he has an incontestible claim, in consequence of the conduct of France since the Treaty of Peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the stipulations of that treaty, to refuse, under present circumstances, to relinquish the possession of the island of Malta.

Yet notwithstanding this right so clear and so unquestionable, the alternative presented by the French Government to his Majesty, in language the most peremptory and menacing, was "The evacuation of Malta, or the renewal of war."

If the views of ambition and aggrandizement, which have thus been manifested by the French Government since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, have in so very particular a manner attracted the attention of His Majesty, it has been equally impossible for him not to feel, and not to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that government to his Crown and to his people.

This report of Colonel Sebastiani contains the most unwarrantable insinuations and charges against his Majesty's Government, against the officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter. The paper cannot be considered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official report of an accredited agent, published by the authority of a Government to which it was addressed, who thereby have given it their express sanction.

The conduct of the First Consul to his Majesty's Ambassador, at his audience, in presence of the Ministers of most of the Sovereigns and States of Europe, furnishes another instance of provocation on the part of the French Government which it would be improper not to notice on the present occasion, and the subsequent explanation of this transaction may be considered as having the effect of aggravating instead of palliating the affront.

This report had been published a very short time, when another indignity was offered to this country in the communication of the First Consul of France to the legislative body. In this communication he presumes to affirm, in the character of Chief Magistrate of that country, "That Great Britain cannot singly contend against the power of France;" an assertion as unfounded as it is indecent, disproved by the events of many wars, and by none more than by those of the war which has been recently concluded. Such an assertion, advanced in the most solemn official act of a Government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the Powers of Europe, can be considered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to his Majesty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his just rights, and those of their country, against every insult and aggression.

At the very time when his Majesty was demanding satisfaction and explanation on some of the points above mentioned, the French Minister at Hamburgh endeavored to obtain the insertion in a Hamburgh paper of a most gross and opprobious libel against his Majesty, and when difficulties were made respecting the insertion of it, he availed himself of his official character of Minister of the French Republic to require the publication of it by order of his Government in the Gazette of the Senate of that town. With this requisition so made, the Senate of Hamburg were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a free State made the instrument, by the menace of the French Government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the most offensive and unfounded calumnies against his Majesty and his Government. His Majesty might add to this list of indignities, the requisition which the French Government have repeatedly urged, that the laws and constitution of his country should be changed relative to the liberty of the press. His Majesty might likewise add the calls which the French Government have, on several occasions, made upon him to violate the laws of hospitality with respect to persons who had found an asylum within his dominions, and against whose conduct no charge whatever has at any time been substantiated. It is impossible to reflect on these different proceedings, and the course which the French Government have thought proper to adopt respecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of a system which has been adopted for the purpose of degrading, vilifying, and insulting his Majesty and his Government.

Under all these insults and provocations, his Majesty, not without a due sense of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temper and moderation to obtain satisfaction and redress, while he has neglected no means consistent with his honor and the safety of his dominions, to induce the Government of France to concede to him, what is, in his judgment, absolutely necessary for the future tranquility of Europe. His efforts in this respect have proved abortive, and he has therefore judged it necessary to order his ambassador to Paris. In having recourse to this proceeding, it has been his Majesty's object to put an end to the fruitless discussions which have too long subsisted between the two Governments, and to close a period of suspence peculiarly injurious to the subjects of his Majesty.

But though the provocations which his Majesty has received might entitle him to receive larger claims than those which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might thus be extended to every part of Europe, he is still willing, as far as is consistent with his own honor, and the interests of his people, to afford every facility to any just and honorable arrangement, by which such evils may be averted. He has therefore, no difficulty in declaring

to all Europe, that notwithstanding all the changes which have taken place since the Treaty of Peace, notwithstanding the extension of the power of France, in repugnance to that treaty, and to the spirit of peace itself, his Majesty will not avail himself of these circumstances, to demand in compensation all he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in an arrangement by which satisfaction shall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his crown and to his people, and substantial security afforded against farther encroachments on the part of France.

His Majesty has thus distinctly and unreservedly stated the reasons of those proceedings to which he has found himself compelled to resort: he is actuated by no disposition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other state; by no projects of conquest and aggrandizement; but solely by a sense of what is due to the honor of his Crown, and the interests of his people, and by anxious desire to obstruct the farther progress of a system, which, if not resisted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.

BOSTON, June 28.

LOUISIANA CEDED TO THE *UNITED STATES.*

Extracts of letters from Paris, received by the way of Havre, dated April 28.

"We have now the moral certainty of being paid in the United States, for what France owes to the Americans. The government cedes Louisiana, for a certain sum, of which the American credits are to be in part, and whether we be paid in cash or in stocks, it is still a good payment."

May 9.—"I, at last, have the satisfaction to inform you, that the American creditors are to be paid by the American government, in exchange for Louisiana The thing is fixed. Five months are given for the ratification; and six weeks after, those accounts which are liquidated, will be paid by Mr. Livingston's bills on the treasury of the U. States, and those unliquidated, within 6 months after it!"

The above interesting intelligence is addressed to a gentleman of the first respectability in this town.

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Since preparing the above for press, we have been favored with the following letter. The situation of the writer will justify confidence in the accuracy of his information.

"*Paris, May* 13.

"I enclose you a Memorial, which Mr. Livingston, our minister here, presented to the French government, which was really the primary cause of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. I beg you to have it translated and published, that the tribute due to the exertions of that able negociator be rendered by every citizen, who is capable of appreciating the inestimable benefit he has obtained. The cession was voted in the council of state the 8th of April. I was at St. Cloud that day. The 9th, propositions were made to Mr. Livingston to fix on a price. The 10th, the thing was talked over and the principles agreed upon, when news of Mr. Monro's arrival at Havre got to town. The 12th, in the evening, Mr. M. did arrive at Paris. The previous negociations of Mr. L. were communicated to him, and every thing was closed and signed the 30th—even before Mr. Monroe was presented at court!

"A convention for the payment of the American debts by France, to our citizens, has also been signed. They are estimated at 400,000 dollars, and are to be paid by the United States, in part of the compensation for Louisiana. Thus the most important event to our country since the declaration of independence has been affected by a person without authority from his government, and who, to insure the good he wished to obtain, pledged his fortune for the execution.—Merit of such a kind is so rare, that it ought to be well understood and appreciated. Mr. Monroe has the satisfaction of having been commissioned expressly for the purpose, and which to eternity will render him celebrated, without posterity knowing the part he had in the business."

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LONDON, May 19.

Government has, we understand, received intelligence, that Holland has been required by France, to provide subsistence for 50,000 men, and to furnish 12 sail of the line to assist her in the war against Great Britain. She has not yet complied and wishes to avoid hostility; but she will be unable.

General Andreossi, before his departure, wrote a very handsome letter to Lord Hawkesbury, expressing in the strongest terms his regret at the renewal of hostilities between the two countries, his sense of gratitude for the attention he had experienced from his majesty, as well as from all ranks of people, since his arrival here; his admiration of the institution of the country; and his hope that the misunderstanding would be of short continuance. It is remarkable that both he and his predecessor shewed a marked attention to this country, and to its government.

At the moment of the renewal of war we are happy to hear good tidings of our means of defence. We are assured the returns of seamen, volunteers and impressed, that have been added to our navy, have not been less than an average of 1000 per day for the last fortnight.—In addition to the 40,000 militia now actually embodied, as we had yesterday, 30,000 more remain to be called out, whenever his majesty shall think proper. Indeed, about 10,000 of these are now assembling.

May 20.

Papers presented by his majesty's command to both Houses of Parliament, 18th May, 1803.

No. 1. is a letter from M. Otto to Lord Hawkesbury, dated May 23, 1802, notifying the appointment of Gen. Vial as minister plenipotentiary to the order and Island of Malta.

No. 2. is a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to M. Otto, dated May 24, 1802, signifying the appointment of Sir Alexander Ball, as his majesty's minister to the order.

No. 3. is an extract from a dispatch from Lord St. Helens to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Petersburg, April 23, 1802, which states, that there was reason to fear, that his Imperial majesty would decline taking part in the proposed guarantee of Malta.

No. 4. is an extract of another dispatch from Lord St. Helens, dated Petersburg, May 7, 1802, which states, that there was reason to hope that his Imperial majesty might be ultimately induced to join in the guarantee.

No. 5. is a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Merry, stating that his majesty was ready to consider the election of a grand master of Malta, at Petersburgh, should be valid, and that it was desirable that the French government should instruct, without delay, their ministers at Petersburgh, Vienna and Berlin, to invite those powers to accede to the guarantee.

No. 6. is a dispatch from Mr. Merry, dated June 17, 1802, which states, that Mr. Merry had made the requisite communication to the French government, and that the French ministers at the courts of Austria, Russia and Prussia, had received instructions to invite those powers to accede to the guarantee of Malta.

(No. 7.)

Paris, June 4, 1802.

MY LORD,

I had occasion to see M. Talleyrand yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of introducing to him, by appointment, some English gentlemen, previous to their presentation to-day, to the first consul.

Having gone first alone into the minister's cabinet, he said, that he had been directed by gen. Bonaparte, to represent to me several circumstances which stood very much in the way of that perfect conciliation and good understanding between the two countries and their governments, which it was the first consul's sincere wish to see re-established, in order that such obstacles might be removed before the arrival in London of the French ambassador; because although the circumstances in question had already produced a very disagreeable effect, whilst only M. Otto, as minister, had to witness them, they would require a great additional force, if they still existed when the ambassador should be present; and since the first consul had given orders for gen. Andreossi to proceed to his destination with as little delay as possible, he wished that I should take an early opportunity to give an account to your lordship of the observations which he was charged to make to me.

After a preface to this effect, M. Talleyrand proceeded to state to me, that the accounts which M. Otto had transmitted of the disgust and inconvenience which he could not but feel and experience at meeting frequently at his majesty's court and at other places, the French princes, decorated with the insignia of French orders, which no longer existed; and of seeing the countenances and support which continued to be given in England, to what he termed the ci-devant French bishops, as well as to other persons (he here mentioned Georges) inimical to the present government of France, had affected so strongly the first consul, and were in fact so calculated to prevent that system of cordiality which he was anxious to see established, that it was incumbent upon him to express his wish that his majesty's government might be disposed to remove out of the British dominions, all the French princes and their adherents, together with the French bishops, and other French individuals, whose political principles and conduct must necessarily occasion great jealousy to the French government. He continued to observe, that the protection and favor which all the persons in question continued to meet with, in a country so near a neighborhood to France, must always be always considered as an encouragement to the disaffected here, even without those persons themselves being guilty of any acts tending to foment fresh disturbances in this country; but that this government here possessed proofs of the abuse which they were now making of the protection which they enjoyed in England, and of the advantage they were taking of the vicinity of their situation to France, by being really guilty of such acts, since several printed papers had lately been intercepted, which was known they had sent, and caused to be circulated in France, and which had for object, to create an opposition to the government. I cannot, my Lord, do better than refer you to what you will have read in the French official paper of the day before yesterday, under the article of Paris, for the exact text of M. Talleyrand's discourse upon this subject, which he concluded by saying, that he thought the residence of Louis XVIII. was now the proper place for that of the rest of the family, and that I might add this suggestion in my report to your Lordship.

I answered the French minister, that without any reference to you, I could assure him, that the practices of the French residing in England, of which he complained, had not been encouraged, nor would be countenanced by his majesty's government; which was as sincerely disposed to cultivate harmony and a good understanding between the two countries, as he had represented the first consul to be; but that I could by no means say how far they would be disposed to adopt the measures which he had intimated it to be general Bonaparte's wish that they should pursue, in order to remove so effectually, every thing which might not perhaps be considered equally by them, as giving just cause of offence or jealousy to France.

M. Talleyrand did not rejoin upon the matter, but asked me when I proposed writing. Upon my replying I should lose no time, he said, that if I should write as to day, he would avail himself of the opportunity to convey a letter to M. Otto. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MERRY.

The Right Honorable Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 8.)

Downing-street, June 10, 1803.

SIR,

Your dispatches of the 4th inst. were received on Monday night, and have been laid before the king.

The account given in that dispatch of the conversation which passed on the 3d instant, between you and M Talleyrand, respecting the French Princes and their adherents, would have afforded here considerable surprize if His Majesty's Government had not in some degree been prepared for it by information which had been previously received: from the manner, however, in which this subject has been mentioned to you, it is important that you should take a proper opportunity to explain candidly and fairly, to the French government, the line of conduct which his majesty feels it to be his duty to pursue in this very delicate business. His majesty would certainly consider it inconsistent with both the letter and spirit of the treaty of peace, between him and the French republic, to encourage or countenance projects that might be hostile to the present government of France. He is sincerely desirous that the peace which has been concluded may be permanent, and may lead to the establishment of a system of good understanding and harmony between the two countries.—With these sentiments he is disposed to employ all the means in his power to guard against any circumstance which can have the effect of disturbing the tranquility that has been so happily restored; and he certainly expects that all foreigners who may reside within his dominions, should not only hold a conduct conformably to the laws of the country, but should abstain from all acts which may be hostile to the government of any country with which his majesty may be at peace. As long, however, as they conduct themselves according to these principles, his majesty would feel it inconsistent with his dignity, with his honor, and with the common laws of hospitality, to deprive them of that protection which individuals resident in his dominions can only forfeit by their own conduct. The greater part of the persons to whom allusion has been made in M. Talleyrand's conversation with you, are living in retirement, and his majesty has no reason whatever to suppose that since the conclusion of peace they have availed themselves of their residence in this country to promote any designs injurious to the government of France. I have the honor to be, &c.

[Signed] HAWKESBURY.

Anthony Merry, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

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(No. 9)

Paris, June 17, 1802.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that I have executed the instructions given me by your secret and confidential dispatch (No 14) in consequence of the communication from M. Talleyrand, which I transmitted in my No. 8, respecting the residence of the French Princes, and other French persons in his Majesty's dominions.

In delivering my answer on this business to the French Minister, I took care to express, in the strongest manner, the assurances which your Lordship has authorised me to give of his Majesty's sincere desire that the peace which has happily been concluded should be permanent, and that it should lead to the establishment of a system of harmony and good understanding between the two countries; and that, as his Majesty's conduct would, in every respect, be regulated by those sentiments, he of course could not tolerate much less encourage any proceedings on the part of persons within his dominions, which might be hostile to the present Government of France; which assurances might, I trusted, be sufficient to tranquilize and satisfy the First Consul, without recurring to the measures which had been intimated to me, and which could not but be considered as inconsistent with his Majesty's dignity and honor, as well as with the common laws of hospitality, which he could not but observe towards Foreigners within his dominions, until they should have forfeited that protection by their misconduct.

M. Talleyrand expressed to me in reply, that the Consul had solicited no more than the British Government itself had, at the time, demanded of France, when the pretender was in this country, and then had been practised between other governments under similar circumstances; that he could not see any humiliation in the measure which he had intimated to me: that he could assure me it had not been suggested with any such idea, and that he could only repeat, that the adoption of it would be in the highest degree agreeable and satisfactory to the First Consul, and be considered by him as the most convincing proof of his Majesty's disposition to see a cordial good understanding established between the two countries; concluding his answer with a request that I would report it to your Lordship.

I rejoined upon the subject by observing to the French Minister that even without advancing to the serious consideration of the King's dignity and honour, the feelings of the people of England, were to be taken into account on the occasion; that he must be sensible the relative situation, hitherto, of the two countries, especially in regard to trade, afforded His Majesty's Subjects no room to reap those advantages which were common to and which were always expected from a state of Peace, and that it therefore appeared to me that the First Consul would equally give a proof of his disposition to see harmony and a friendly intercourse re-established between the Nations, by not repeating his wish upon a matter which would operate in the strongest manner against such an approximation and reconciliation of sentiments, were it even only to come to the knowledge of His Majesty's Subjects.

I am happy, my Lord, to say, that M. Talleyrand shewed no warmth, or any unmarked eagerness, in his manner of replying to my communication: and that our conversation on this head terminated with the last remarks I made to him when he changed it to another subject.

I have Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ANTHONY MERRY.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1803.

DUANE,—GALLATIN,—AND TORIES.

The *organ of the public will* is constantly saying something about Tories, as he is pleased to designate certain characters which stand in his way. Why does not this renegade Irishman give an account of all sorts of Tories? We expected that the Poleman had received a sufficient punishment, some months ago, upon this score. He was quiet for a while; but it seems that those stripes have been forgotten. There is a conspicuous sort of tories, concerning which Duane does not chuse to say any thing. Their description may be found in Ash's Dictionary. Ash is an authority which the Editor of the Aurora, shameless as he is, dare not deny. According to this authority, "Tory" is one of the "Banditti of Ireland." Perhaps the burglarious entry into Mr. Wolcott's office, which we have frequently alluded to—perhaps the excursion upon the Calcutta Pole—perhaps the escape from Newgate, and other similar achievements, have made these terms, and this allusion, hateful to the refined taste of the Aurora-man, and the rest of the midnight gang.

The reader, if he has forgotten, will please to enquire the names of those who were concerned in the midnight work.—The reader should not only recollect that he belongs to the democratic party, if it be so, but also, that Duane, Gallatin and many others, just as bad, though less conspicuous, have been openly accused, as actors or abettors in this deed of double refined infamy. The reader should also remember, that one of them, named Campbell, now bears a commission in the American army. *Thus it is that an act which would entitle one man to the gibbet, secures to another a post of honor.* As Ash has given a definition of *Duane's* sort of Toryism, it is hoped that *he* will exert *his* profound literary talents to explain the nature of that class to which the other house breakers are entitled.

COMMUNICATION.

CONCERNING THE PROSPECT OF WAR AND THE CESSION OF NEW-ORLEANS, &c.

There are at present two important considerations before the public. The first is, war between Britain and France. The second is, the cession of Louisiana, New-Orleans, &c. by France to the United States. There is every reason to expect that war has taken place, and there is nothing which goes further to support the opinion than the cession of Louisiana, &c. to the United States. It is very evident if Louisiana was retained by France, it would or might be very easily captured by the British. It is therefore good policy in the French government to prevent this by a cession to the United States, and especially when it can be made the instrument of settling an old dispute, of establishing new relations, and of procuring a large sum of money.

No person of common understanding can suppose that such a country would be given up by Bonaparte, if he thought it could be retained. No person would believe that he would consent to put any thing to the hazard, by which the power and resources of Great-Britain should be so much strengthened. The strong prospect of a war would of itself be a sufficient inducement. Nor is this all. If Britain should obtain that country, that nation would thereby be able, either to influence the whole of the United States, or else to induce the western people to withdraw from the Union, and thus would Britain be greatly strengthened. The whole being now united to the eastern states, each will and can protect the rights of the other. Much more may be said upon this important question, and much no doubt will be said.—If the cession is really made, it may be considered as the most fortunate event for the United States. Until the whole truth is fully disclosed, it will not be proper to say more. The cession may be considered as the consequence of inevitable circumstances, and should not be imputed either to the generosity and kindness of Bonaparte, or to the extraordinary wisdom of our own rulers. The one has given what he could not retain; the other has received what chanced to fall in the way—and this chance has happened from the war with Britain.

On Wednesday morning departed this life, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROOTES, wife of Mr Edmund W. Rootes, of this city, merchant.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond are respectfully informed, that on account of a number of respectable families being disappointed, for want of room, on the last night of Mr. RANNIE's exhibition, he will perform for two nights more.

At the Bell-Tavern, on Monday evening will be displayed, the inimitable powers of

VENTRILOQUISM.

Also, Experiments, Deceptions, Balancing, and Wire Dancing; to which will be added many other surprising operations.

☞ Doors to be open at half past 7—to begin at 8 and finish at 10 o'clock.

N. B. The performances will be repeated on Wednesday, for the last time.

July 8.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Alexandria July 1st, 1803.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby informed that a dividend of five per cent, is this day declared, on that part of the Capital stock now paid.

Payable to themselves or legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order,

J. B. NICKOLLS, Secretary.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher & Davis, Robert S. Hipkins & William A. Hipkins, merchants, trading under the firm of Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the compl'ts; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the court-house: *And it is further* ordered, that the defendants Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher & Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 5th, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants in trade under the firm of Fisher and Davis, Daniel Atwell and John Smith, merchants in trade under the firm of Atwell and Smith, *Deft's.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Complainants; and that a Copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and a Copy also posted at the front door of the Court house: and it is further ordered, that the Defendants Atwell and Smith, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the Debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the district of Richmond, March 18, 1803.
Between
Duncan Rose, surviving executor of John Banister, deceased, Plaintiff,
And
Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which said Martha is the executrix, &c. of Theodorick Bland, junior, deceased who was the executor of Theodorick Bland, the elder, deceased, and Samuel Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, May 17, 1803.
Between
William Long, only acting executor of the testament of Alexander Brydie, deceased, Plaintiff,
And
James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, and William Maclure, of the city of London, merchants and partners, under the firm of Miller, Hart & Company, William Brown, John McCredie and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, merchants and partners, under the firm of William Brown & Company, Defendants.

THE defendants James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, William Maclure and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NELSON BERKELEY, Esquire, deceased, late of Airwell, in the county of Hanover, are requested to make them known to the executors, as they mean soon to make a final settlement of their accounts, and to give up to the Legatees what assets may remain in the hands.

THE EXECUTORS.
June 6, 1803. 12aw6t

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawtf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND at Goode's Bridge, upon Appomatox, in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the late Col. Francis Goode resided, containing about 1050 acres.

The eligibility of its situation upon the river; the fertility of the soil; its nearness to market, either by land or water carriage; the order of the plantation, which is sufficient to work fifteen hands; and the conveniency and elegancy of the buildings, added to a thousand other advantages, are such as render this valuable estate an object truly worthy of the attention of the public. Any person wishing to view the land, will be shown by applying to Mr. Robert Goode, jun. residing on the premises.

This land may be treated for privately until the 6th day of October next, at which time, should it not be disposed of it will be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, upon the premises.

Terms, one third cash, and the balance in one and two years; to secure which a trust deed will be required.

ROBERT GOODE, } Ex'rors. of col. F.
TH. HARRIS, Jun. } GOODE, dec'd.

June 27th, 1803. 12aft10.

Note. The land will be sold all together or divided to suit purchasers. Possession, in any case to be given at Christmas, with liberty to sow small grain.

FOR SALE,
At the dwelling house of the late Colonel Hugh Nelson, in York-Town, at public auction, on the 18th of July next, certain articles of the personal estate of the said decedent,

CONSISTING of Mahogany Tables, a remarkably fine Harpsichord, with an uncommon number of stops, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Japan'd, with Curtains; Table Cloths, a Desk and Press, Carpets, China and other articles. Cash will be required for all sums not above 20 dollars; for sums above that, 6 months credit will be allowed; bond and security being given before the articles are delivered.

JUDITH NELSON, Executrix.
June 17th, 1803. 5t.

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

Virginia.

At a superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, June 2nd, 1803,
Between
James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,
And
Sarah Shields, adm'x of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE Defendant Sarah Shields not having entered her appearance and give security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that she is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion the Plaintiffs by their Council it is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A few Pipes of

Cogniac Brandy,

Of the first Quality—Fourth Proof.
WM. WISEHAM.
June 20, 1803.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.
Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality
IRISH LINEN.
S. P. Braddick.
May 2, 1803.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

Long, Comber, & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher, and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher and Davis; Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. and William A. Hipkins, trading under the firm of Robert S. Hipkins, & Co. *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the courthouse; and it is further ordered, that the said defendants, Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. Hipkins & Co. do not pay, convey away, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
B. McCARTY, C. C. R.

Hungars Parish,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.
June 14, 1803. 3m.

By Virtue of a Decree of

the Court of the United States, for the Virginia District, bearing date the—— day of this month, wherein John Brown is plaintiff, and Levin Watson, master and owner of the sloop Sterling, is defendant,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO the highest bidder for ready money at Mr. John Lester's wharf, at Rocket's Landing, on the thirteenth day of next month, the said sloop Sterling, her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, to satisfy the said John Brown, three hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 15th day of November 1802, together with the costs of suit, detention of the vessel, and expences of sale.

BEN. MOSBY, D. M.
for JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V.
June 30.

RICHMOND, *June 28, 1803.*

All persons having claims against the estate of William Harris, deceased, late of Charles City county, are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the administrator, on or before the 20th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final settlement of the Decendent's Estate: All persons indebted to the said Wm. Harris, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. This advertisement will be plead in Bar against all claims that are not rendered by the time above mentioned.

Thos. Harris, Admr.

A few copies of
HENING's JUSTICE
For Sale at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.
Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Adams and Fisher,
WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.
Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden. Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.
May 14. 8w.

STOLEN

OUT of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 12th April last, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNON.
Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

James River Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the James River Company, on the 2d July, 1803,

Resolved, that the Treasurer pay to the several Shareholders, a dividend of six per cent. on each share for the last six months.

Extracts from the minutes,
Robert Pollard, Clk.
3w.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box assorted.
10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.
New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.
Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.
June 10, 1803.

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertised, and the sale postponed, because a sufficient number of the commissioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of sale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherst courthouse, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In said county, belonging to said Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or less; the other 5 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Also, all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers.

David S. Garland,
John Wiatt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Christian, } Comm'rs.

Amherst, June 4th, 1803. 12t

NOTICE.

In the case of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this present month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commissioners office in the City of Richmond held in the house on the cross street leading to the Basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Commissioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best
TWILLED SACKING.

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My TRACT of LAND,

IN King and Queen county, and five miles above West Point, containing five hundred and twenty five acres, pleasantly situated on the banks of Mattapony River; the land is level, very productive, and one half thereof cleared, with a handsome and commodious brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house, in good condition, highly ornamented with Locust, Lombardy Poplar, &c. there are also valuable orchards of choice fruit, and several convenient springs of excellent water; there is no situation that receives more benefit from the water than this, which abounds with sorusses, and other wild fowl.—A further description is supposed to be unnecessary, as it is probable no person will purchase without seeing the premises.

BENJAMIN HOOMES.
Point of View, July 1st, 1803. 4w